Rock Point Shucker's Houses CH-738 Rock Point Private

Consisting of two abandoned and unassuming one-story, massed frame structures built before World War II, the Rock Point Shucker's Houses served an important role to the sizeable seafood industry that once dominated the Rock Point area. Several similar structures once stood along the lane and were occupied by laborers working in the oyster packing houses of Rock Point. The Rock Point Shucker's Houses are the only documented structures directly associated with the commercial seafood packing industry in Charles County.

## Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CH-738

1. Name of P	roperty	(indicate prefe	rred name)	
historic		t Shuckers Houses		
other	The Lane			
2. Location		-		
street and number	South side	of Cedar Lane		not for publication
city, town	Rock Point			vicinity
county	Charles			
3. Owner of F	Property	(give names and m	ailing addresses of all own	ners)
name	Frank Land	easter et al		
street and number	13580 Pers	immon Point Road		telephone Unknown
city, town	Rock Point		state MD	zip code 20682
city, town  5. Primary Lo  Contributing R Contributing R Determined Eli Determined Inc	La Plata  Cation of the Nation	F Additional D  onal Register District al Historic District ational Register/Marylan National Register/Maryla esearch Report	<b>ata</b> d Register	tax map and parcel: 89 p.89 liber 2229 folio 129
district	wnership  public X. private both	Current Function agriculture commerce/trade defense domestic education	landscape recreation/culture religion social transportation	Resource Count  Contributing Noncontributing  2 buildings sites  structures objects

7. Des	cription			Inventory No.	CH-738
Co	ndition				
	excellent	_X_	deteriorated		
	good		ruins		
	fair		altered		

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Rock Point Shucker's Houses consist of two simple one-story frame structures facing northeast onto Cedar Lane. Constructed during the second quarter of the 20th century, these simple four-room dwellings were used for laborers who once worked in the nearby oyster shucking houses. The dwelling is sheathed in weatherboard siding. Tongue and groove paneling forms the interior walls and floors. Poured concrete piers support the frame. The roof, pierced by a single interior chimney, is sheathed in metal and has exposed rafters.

8. Signifi	cance	Inventory No. CH-738				
Period 1000	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below				
1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899 2000-	agriculture archeology architecture art X commerce communications conservation	economics — health/medicine — performing arts — education — industry — philospohy — engineering — invention — politics/government — entertainment/ — landscape architecture — religion — recreation — law — science — ethnic heritage — literature — social history g — exploration/ — X maritime industry — transportation — settlement — military — other:				
Specific date	es 1925-1950	Architect/Builder Unknown				
Construction	n dates 1925-1950					
Evaluation fo	r:					
N	ational Register	Maryland Register not evaluated				

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

Although in poor condition, the Rock Point Shucker's Houses are the only documented structures associated with the commercial seafood packing industry in Charles County. Commercial seafood was important industry that began to appear in Southern Maryland during the 1870s and 1880s. Oysters in particular, along with shad and herring, were important exports in Southern Maryland during the late 19th century. At least three large oyster bottoms were located off of Charles County's shoreline. These included Cobb Island Bar, Swan Point Bar, Kettle Bottom Shoals and Old Farm Bar, the largest in the area between Popes Creek and the Kettle Bottom Channel.

After the Civil War, the oyster grounds and fisheries to the north were largely depleted and many waterman from the North turned their efforts to the Chesapeake Bay. Between 1872-1892, Maryland on average produced over 10 million bushels per year. The harvest of 1884-85 brought in 15 million bushels, the highest yield before and since, and represented 1/3 of the worldwide oyster harvest during that year. The agricultural depression of the post-war years encouraged many to abandon or supplement farming with seafood. By 1880, 120 people in Charles County claimed to be either a fisherman, sailor or oysterman. Roughly half were oystermen.

The enormous fortunes at stake in the oyster industry, combined with over harvesting and declining yields, led to the infamous Oyster Wars of the late 19th century. Competition between oystermen was fierce and at times led to violence. Oystermen from the Northern Neck of Virginia, and the Maryland and Virginia Eastern Shore began dredging local oyster grounds, stiffening yields of local watermen. Labor was also a problem and many accounts exist of immigrants being "shanghaied" during the times of peak harvests. Some were brutally treated. Other accounts tell of workers not being compensated, abandoned or thrown overboard. Maryland's conservation commissioner, Swepson Earle stated in the early 20th century that "the toughest of tough places on the Chesapeake in the 1890's was Rock Point on the Potomac River at the mouth of the Wicomico...Three killings a week created no civic resentment, while many weeks during the oyster season marked the departure from this life of as many as five or six men." Although it is difficult to judge just how overstated this may have been, in 1905 several highly publicized shoot-outs are known to have occurred off of the Cobb Neck Bar.

As a result of the railroad, Maryland became the leading state for packing oysters as well as a variety of farm produce including tomatoes. In Baltimore, canning was second only to garment-making. In 1880 Baltimore contributed 1/3 of all canning done in the United States. Along the Patuxent River, Benedict rivaled Solomon's Island in the number of oyster packing houses. Between 1900 and 1920 there were four companies in operation. Rock Point is known to have had at least four packing houses.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CH-738

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 189

Acreage of historical setting

189

Quadrangle name

Rock Point

Quadrangle scale

1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Rock Point Shuckers Houses are part of a much larger parcel containing 137 acres identified as parcel 89 in the Charles County Property Tax Map.

## 11. Form Prepared By

	<u> </u>		
name/title	Cathy C. Hardy		
organization	Charles County Planning	dat 3/25/20	002
street and number	200 Baltimore Street	telephone 301-396-5815	
city or town	La Plata	stat MD zip code 20646	

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

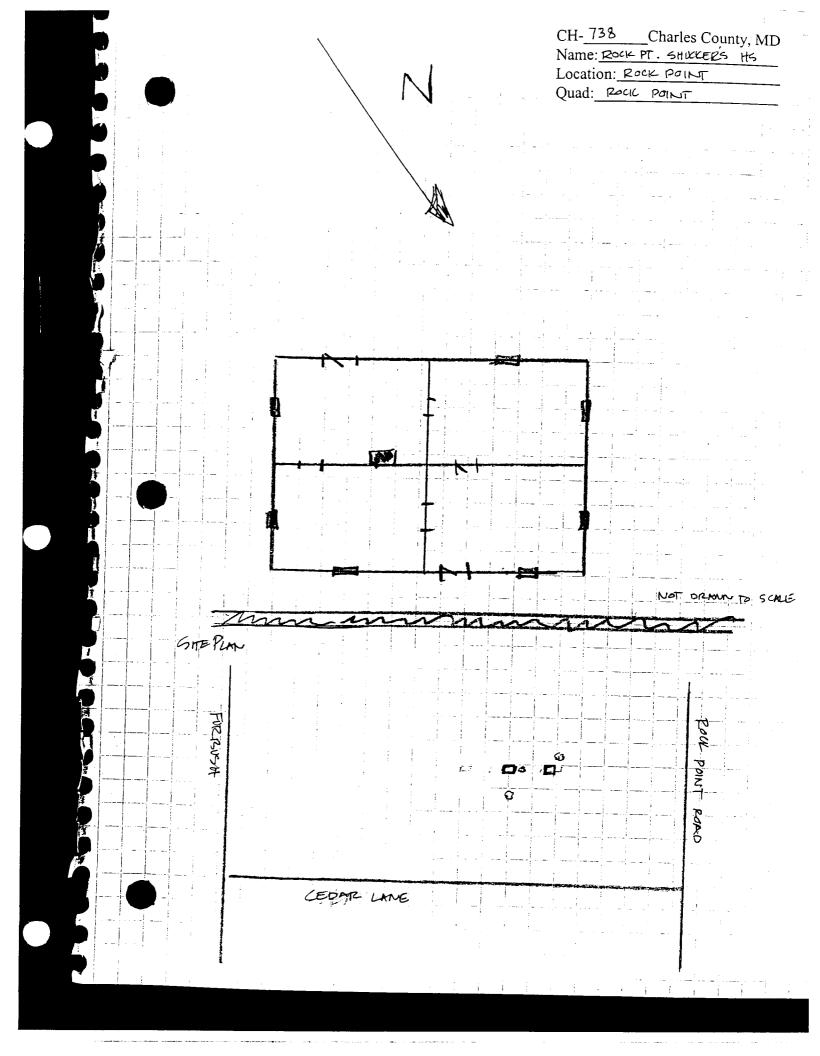
return to:

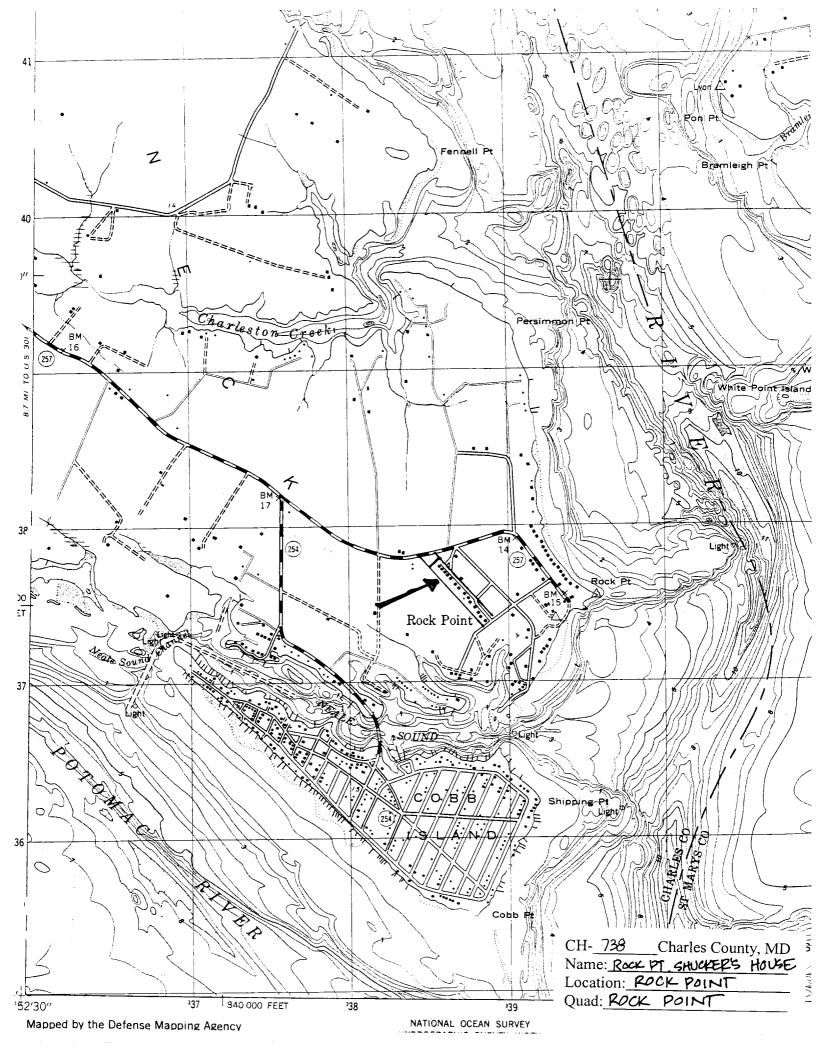
Maryland Historical Trust

DHCD/DHCP

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CH- 738 ROCK POINT SHUCKING HOUSES CHARLES CO, MD WINTER 2001

MD SHPO LOOKING W



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CHARLES CO TOD

CHARDY

MD SHPO

LOOKING W

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